

Information Weekly _ E.O. : 46 wan Hung Deo Street, Heroi ... ! amocratic Pepublic of Viet

No. 245

In this issue :

THE VIETNAMESE CINEMA. YEL LAST WEST CHITEN ASSEENT AND LIVELY ART

JAN 2 1 1970

by XUAN TRUONG

THE SON MY MASSACRE

DR.V.N. FOREIGN MINISTRY DENOUNCES

Excerpts

from Nov. 24, 1969 Statement

N March 25, 1608, the Central Trung Bo Committee of the National Front for Liberation issued an emergency statement denouncing the American troops of massacring over 500 evillants in Son My village Quanty Ngo. In the Charlest Committee of the National Son Shaper of the Charlest Committee of the National Son Shaper of the Charlest Committee of the National Son Shaper of the Charlest Committee of the National Son Shaper of the Charlest Committee of the National Son Shaper of the National Shaper of

reality.

Like the Ha Lang An, Kong H'Ring, Tay Ninh, Thu Due jati, Puola Condor, Phu Los massacres... the case of San My massacres are desired by the US aggressor and their lackeys in South Viet Nam. They have put into operation a huge war machine to exterminate a nation of over a million people. They have the massacres of the massacr South Victnamese people.

The Bertrand Russell International Tribu-nal and outstanding lawyers in the world and in the United States have come to the obvi-ous conclusion that the US has committed the crime of war, the crime of genocide in one conclusion that the US has committed the crime of war, the crime of genoeide in Viet Nam. The Thieu-Ky-Khiem pupper administration is a clique of the conclusion of the co against the Vietnamese people.

To put an end to the US crimes against the a trainerse people, the US aggression must

Costoned top 74

A Horrible Crime

RECENT disclosures of the massacre of more than 500 civilians by Amer-ican troops during a sweep in South Viet Nam on March scan troops during a sweep in South Viet Nam on March 16, 1998 have beepy sheekes to the same on March 16, 1998 have beepy sheekes to the same of the veracity of our story.

The New York Times, the International Herald Tribune, Life Magazine, the Plain Dealer, the Chicago Sam Timest... AP, UPI, AFR. Reinter, etc... have released detailed accounts of the massacre, photographs taken by Joseph Hacherle, confessions volunteered by Gis

ivolved like Paul Mcadlo, lichael Bernhardt, Ronald ce Ridenhour, Charles A Michael Michael Bernhardt, Ronald Lee Ridenhour, Charles A. West, Charles teraver, Mi-chael B. Terry, and evidence supplied by survivors of the Sun_My massagre meluding Do-Hoa, Do Cuong Chic. My massagre including Do Hoa, Do Cuong Chuc, Phan Dat and Do Da (the hatter during an interview showed his right hand with 2 fingers blown off by a shot). All told of the same shot). All told of the same story which confirms the following facts, summa-rised by the South Viet Nam Committee to Denounce US-Puppets' War Crimes in its special communiqué issued npecial communic on Nov. 24, 1969 :

- US troops committed the massacre in Son My village on March 16, 1968;

The troops involved had been ordered by US authorities to keep mum over the incident; there had been US command orders to wipe out all the village and its

- The villagers had not taken any hostile action, US troops set fire to honses,

rounded up the inhabitants in many groups and killed them with Al in ritles and I rec machine-irons

M to machine-guns. Victims of the massacrewere cavillous, old people, women and children, many of them suckings; US troops did not leave the village until they be included in the village with the villages had been exterminated.

A few victims excaped has been externed to village and the serious excaped by their hadres on top of them.

them

THOUGH the GIs who took part in the massacre or witnessed it have substantiated the aboveneutioned Jacts, the Saigon puppet regime and the US administration have been trying hard to play down the story.

The Thieu-Ky Khiem pup pet administration claimed it has also ordered an investi-gation into the Son My case, but 24 hours after the order.

Continued page 4)

Shoots' ttle memthat they ted Star help the marters, They set as groups, as groups, tys, busy the tossing

Today, under the socialist regime led and for the defence of human dignity by the Viet Natu Workers Party, those

MOTHERS SON MY VENGEANCE CALL FOR

Till Women's Committee for Liberation of Son My village, Son Tight district, Quang Yang province, South Viet Nami, has just denomed the masser of Sox people, most of them august and children, perpetrated by sick and edenday. 1 S troops on March 16.

The unheard-of savagery and magnitade of the massage were denounced in a letter sent to the P.L.A.F. fighters alling on them to exact vengence. The letter give the following detail

Vo Thi Phu, mother of a 12-month-old listy, was shot dead. She had only time to say to Tuyri, a 12-year-old girl, 'Tell my husband that my savings are hidden under the door step and he should take good care of our child'. The bally which tried to such at its mother evenst, sied when it found only dof milk. May 27 the on The Youle

1968 No 166 'at out

village on their sud, tried to escape . of the entrance of his thetter.

The inhabit

This with, as the same of feel with he inhabit had been and tell on them.

Little Lieu took vefuee in a trench Stille Lies tool request with her grand-out for with her grand paints. When her grand-m was thilted, the neged her granded for n them.

mal

Mr. XUAN THUY:

THE SON MY CASE IS ONLY ONE OF THE INNUMERABLE CRIMES PERPETRATED BY THE US ACCRESSORS

T the 44th session of the Paris Conference. Minister Xuan Thuy, head of the DRVN Government delegation, criticized the US government's plan for prolongation of the war as can be inferred from Mr. Nixon's November 3 speech and the statements of many personalities in the US administration, as well as recent US practical deeds.

He quoted US Defense Secretary M. Laird as saying on November on that the US would phase out US troop withdrawal in many years and even after the withdrawal of US combat troops, "support and training troops would still remain in South Viet Nam. He also quoted D. Packard, US Deputy Defense Secretary, as saying in Saigon on November 21 that the US command in South Viet Nam would give priority to the "pacification " work and the development of the puppet army's mulitary potentialities.

resigned respectively

as chief and deputy-chief of

the US delegation at the

Paris Conference on Vict

Nam effective on December

been accepted by the US

Announcing this the Nixon

administration tried to pro-

duce the impression that it

to it. But the BBC said it

hardly surprised asyone.

If the four-party confer-

ence on Viet Nam has not

been able to move an inch-

the atubbornuers and per-

tidy of the American side

which has been persisting

sification and refusal to with-

draw quickly and complete-

ly US and satellite troops

to let the South Viet Nam promptly

so far that is because of

had came as a "surprise

negotiator emphasized, the Nixon administration still wants a military solution. It has been carrying out atrocious raids and bombardments against one area after another, perpetrating massacres not less bloody than in Son My and Ba Lang An. This clearly shows that the Nixon administration still cannot bring itself to withdraw all US troops from South Vict Nam, and seeks to prolong the war and the occupation of South Viet Nam by US troops.

Minister Xuan Thuy also condemned the US for stepping up its "special war" in Lars and unceasingly violating the territory and sovereignty of the Kingdom of Cambodia. He quoted Head of State Norodom Sibanouk's speech on November 23 and the Pathet Leo Radio's statement on the same day energetically protesting against the US and demand

consistently followed by

Cabot Lodge at the Paris

Conference, sometimes with

open cynism. Yet, when

tendering their resignations,

cheek to complain that " the

Communists had refused

to enter into serious nego-

On the other hand, in

connection with Lodge and

Walsh's move, public opin-

ion in the world scored

the US side's failure to

prove its readiness to talk

in good faith in Paris and

attempt to "downgrade"

the talks. In spite of White

House spokesman Ziegler's

denial, the New York Times

commented that Lodge's

resignation and President

Nixon's apparent intention

" are disturbing

tiations at the Paris Con-

WAISH'S RESIGNATION

ABOUT LODGE AND

CAROT Lodge and Low-their internal affairs. This rence E. Watsh have policy of the US had been

B. Their resignations have Lodge and Walsh had the

in its policy of war inten- on November at editorially

from South Viet Nam and not to name a successor

people settle themselves signs that the administration

Thus, the DRVN chief ing it to put an end to its aggressive acts against the Cambodian and Laotian

> After referring to the American people's anti-Viet Nam war demonstrations on October 15 and November 15 and to universal outcries against the Son My wholesale murder Mr. Xuan Thuy stressed that the Son My case was only one of the innumerable crimes perpetrated by the US aggressors in South Viet Nam.

Refuting President Nixon's assertion that should the US troops withdraw from South Viet Nam, it would be a "disaster", Minister Xuan Thuy said:

"It is obvious that US troops, the puppet administration and army, and nobody else, have been savagely slaughtering South Vietnamese during the past 15 years. Should the US troops withdraw, there would no longer be such massacres."

the Paris talks as a forum

As Le Quang Hiep, adviser

to the delegation of the

DRVN delegation at the

Paris Conference, pointed

out at a press conference on

November 20, "the prin-

cipal question is not a

change of persons, but

whether or not the US will

Le Quang Hiep said : "The

principal question is that:

the US must show goodwill

and serious attitude: it must

stop its aggression, withdraw

quickly and completely its

troops from South Viet Nam

without laying down any

condition; it must agree to

the formation of a provi-

sional coalition government

in South Viet Nam. That

Without such seriousness

whoever he may be, can

solve the problem.

what really matters.

good-will, nobody

really change its policy.

for ending the war,"

co-operative relations between Tokyo and Washington are assuming ever greater importance for the mainte nance of world peace", it only betrays lapan's scheme to take advantage of the US failures and difficulties in Viet Nam and Asia as a whole to improve its status in the "US-Japan alliance" for expansionist purposes.

The return of Okinawa to Japan as arranged by Nixon and Sato will lead to a more dangerous situation for the security of Japan. It will give the US the right to use freely the military bases in Japan including the Okinawa nuclear base, and make it possible for the Japanese raling

ON SATO'S TRIP

TO WASHINGTON

Hanoi Press Opinion

THE Nixon-Sato marked a new, danger ous step of develop ment of the US-Japan aggressive military alliance

The US and Japanese ruling circles have been drum ceating about the US prom ise to "return Okinawa to lapan" as a gesture of "good will" of the US and an "achievement" of the Sato authorities.

the essence of the problem highlighted by the explosive political atmosphere, in Tokyo and many other big cities of Japan, before Sato's departure to the US.

Nixon's assertion that peace and progress in the Pacific depended on ever increasing co-operation between Iapan and the United States", indicated the US intention to use Japan as the hard core and shock force in the realisation of its "new policy", i.e. to step up the use of Asians to fight

As for Sato's claim that

circles to further strengther their military alliance (with the US and other satellites of the US in Ania. AP com mented on November /20 that the arrangement would permit the US to use Okinawa " as a nuclear springboard in case of extreme crisis in the Western Pacific."

US imperialism and the lapanese monopoly capital have agreed to extend the terms of the US-Japan Security Treaty which constitutes the basis for Japan-US military alliance and which the Japanese ruling circles regard us the "fundamental principle of Japan's national defence policy.

Officially, during their

talks the US president and the Japanese promier hardly toucked upon the Viet Nam problem. But foreign sources disclosed that Nivon had remested Jamas to support more actively US "Vietnamization" of the war. The Japanese radio reported on November 2 that Satu had declared his support for President Nixon's present efforts to reach a Viet Nam solution, and would visit many Asian countries and call on them to exert pressure upon the parties directly involved in the war. He is also said to have declared his readiness to participate in an international control organ in Viet Nam and promise to increase aid for the Saigon puppet administration.

and so on. The Vietnamese and Intimes condemned the Sato administration for tailing after the US in its aggressive war. Two years ago, in his

(Continued base 7)

DRVN FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN

HE DRVN Foreign Minis try's spokesman on Nov. at issued a statement refuting the US State Department's claim on November to that there had been recent "diplomatic contacts" between the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam

through other countries. The spokesman's statement

"The above statement of the US State Department the US and the unconditional

was another attempt of the Nixon administration to fool public opinion and dodge compliance with the pressing demand of the peoples in for a speedy, total and withdrawal of US troops from South Viet Nam.

UNDER French rule, there Revolution entered a new period. Our cameramen returning from the battlefield buckled down to filming new in the front of production and national reconstruction and were ready for a new

was no film studio in our country. Some co-lonialists invested in film

screening enterprises showing

US and other capitalist coun

duced cheap feature films, newsreels or documentary

Vietnamese capitalists had

shares in such ventures but on an even more limited scale.

Those among them who wanted to make progressive films were prevented from doing so by the colonial au-thorities

French capitalists were re-

ing capacity of their theatres

if all Vietnamese went to the pictures each could only do

The founding of the Demo-

cratic Republic of Viet Nam

on Sept. 2, 1945 was recorded in the documentary Inde-pendence Day. With other

films shot by our fellow countrymen in France of

the activities of the DRVN

National Assembly Delegation in France and the DRVN Government Delegation in Fontainebleau, that

irst newsreel has gone down

in the history of Vietnamess

cinema as the harbinger of the birth of cinematography

In 1948, in the stirring at-

istance against the enemy

pictures and man

mosphere of the nation-wide

fighting, some professional

aged to shoot glimpses of the front and in the daily

life of the people and armed forces in Nam Bo in the

early stage of national effort

The Mor Hoa Battle La Nea

Battle, Tra Vinh Campaign, Ben Cat Campaign, Printing in the Resistance War, The

Eighth Area Army Workshop, were newsreels produced with

most rudimentary means

"smelling of gunpowder", and soon were given a good

reception by the masses for they greatly raised their fighting spirit.

In 1950 the film makers of

Done Khe Hattle with direct

shootings in the field to record the victory opening the Frontier Campaign.

equipment supplied by our Soviet and Chinese friends

and also with our own

means, that our cameramen

went to battle. One after

the other, one could see such

films us The Can-Hac-Lanks

Campaign, The Voluntary Army Carriers Going Up the

of the Army and People's Emulation Fighters, Victory in the North West, For the

Defence of Their Village and Fatherland, all these films

marked a constant progress

The Dien Rien Phu Victory

testified to the maturity

of Viet Nam's nascent cine

ma This full-length docu-

valiant cameramen who work

in photography, composi

Line. The National Con

Later, it was with

so once every ten years.

luctant to risk big sums of

issioned by the

The predatory

While formerly, our newsreels and documentaries were able to reflect the important historic events in our war of resistance against French colonialism, today in socialist revolution, our documentary film makers display great militancy and sharp political acumen by shooting frue pictures and men with a full life and not characteristics.

One of their achievements The Bac-Hung-Hai Irrigation System, was quite an epic of collective work of people trustful of the national construction line of the Viet Worker's Party. It the first Vietnamese film to win the highest prize

Since then, ten years have elapsed, and over thirty fea-ture films have been pro-duced, nearly all of which were linked with the resistance war against French colonialism and US impe rialism or with socialist con-struction The Young Fighter tells of the exploits of Cu Chinh Lau, a hero who, in the Hoa Binh battle, jumped on French tanks to pictures the little runner who, during the period of underground activities, dis-tinguished himself by his great fortitude. Young Ngat in Floating Village personifies
Pham Thi Vach, a labour heroine who has achie in hydraulic work, Mistress on the High Peaks relates the life of To The Rinh, a school mistress of the Tay national ity and outstanding (ighter in the patriotic emulation movement. See of Fire is a true story of an attack against an enemy sir base in the first years of the last

resistance war. Such charac

A T present, the Vietnamere cinema, though resources, is possessed of some material and technical One can hardly have an idea of the difficulties it

foundation encountered in its heroic days. At that time, in the resistance zone of Nam Bo (South Viet Nam) films and rom enemy-occupied areas Big jars served as dark rooms which one had to hours running; to main tain a temperature required by film processing, the ice should also be brought from enemy-controlled When an enemy raid took place, the "studio" must be vacuated on small craft to Minh jungle where work was

In North Viet Nam, after the Frontier Campaign, we received aid from the Soviet Union, People's China and other socialist countries. But we had to rely mainly on our

Viet Nam liberated areas

All our difficulties are not yet overcome, but we are now able to turn out pro jection apparatuses and gene rators of international stan dards, and most of the parts of a camera.

We devote now our efforts to establishing a Vietnamese cinema having a revolutionary, national, scientific and

modern character

WHILE before the nation wide Resistance War (Dec. to, to to), we had eam active in the provinces lying between Hanni and Phu Ven with apparatuses to screen the to min films on the activities of the DRVN National Assembly Delega Government # Delegation in Fontainebleau, we have now 900 tenms operating all over North Viet Nam. With a very handy buggage carried on bi-cycles or mostly pick-a-back, the members of these teams

Jbe Vietnamese Cinema, A Nascent and Lively Art

by XUAN TRUONG Vice-Minister of Culture

the International Film Festival in Moscow.

In 1960, many important the 30th founding ami-versary of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and President Ho Chi Minh's 70th Birthday: Historic Stages, With the Colours, Resolute to Win, tilimpaes of President Ho Chi Minh at Work;

On August 5. S imperialists their air war of destruction against North Viet Nam. their air war of destruction against North Viet Nam. The Quang Bink Victory and US Air Pirates Duly Punished reflected in time the exploits achieved by our people and armed forces right from the beginning of US crimes

Throughout the four years' ighting against air raids ssreels and documentarie highlighting the tionary heroism of the Viet armed forces; most representative among them were On Billow Crest, Pioncers, Ham Billow Grest, Pioneers, Ham Rong Fighters, Nguyen Van Troi, Your Memory Will Never Die!, Zero In on the

started from newsreels and documentary films. This characteristic was the prostances in our country and our people's combat needs. This "news" character, one of the great qualities of our cinema, can be found in r feature films even since River Washes Our Shores the first Vietnamese feature film, was screened on the occasion of the anniversary of our resistance for national reunification — July 20, 1959 — and dealt with a subject

The Victuamese cinema

ters as young Man, young Toan in The Young Girl at the Construction Site, platoon Drung in The Fledgeling, young My in The A Phu Couple, young Van in Storm Is Rising, the school mistress Hanh in the film of the same name, young Tham in The Woody Area of Young Tham are men and women one meets in daily life. When the film Nguyen Van Troi was screened two years after the death of that here, one had the impression of having seen somewhere. in one's

Thus the ordinary life described and all problems of the day.

Despite many difficulties encountered in the last ten years, we have been able to make animated cartoons puppet films, and paper cut-tings for children. It is worth noticing that far from being satisfied with trite formula the producers of that kind of draw their themes from daily life and devote their efforts to materializing the ideological content of "Uncle Ho's Five Rec and revolutionary heroism Initial success was recorded in Fighting Hornels, Fresco on the Mountain Slope, The Blachbird Which Spants the Language of Men, We Want to Build,

at last of our scientific and educational films which, ough still in small n and dealing with limited subjects only, are most helpful to technical revolution and the popularization of science and technology

own means. The "studios" were housed in bamboo huts lowlands to the uplands, from the seacoast to the borderland deep in the jungle ; some " ap paratuses " such as a sound Thus even the minority natirecorder for 16mm films analities in the comotest marts were made with odds and ends: bamboo pipes, empty tins, discarded lenses and Fishermen attend film shows on their own craft. magnets. These "gadgets" are now still useful in South During the four years of

(Continued page 7)



A shot from the tilu Toward the Fire Line

DENIES US-CLAIMED "GONTACTS"

ed at the sale of our sol-On March 15, 1953, President Ho Chi Minh signed a decree on the official estab-lishment of the Victnamese Cinema Department With the 1954 Geneva greements, the Vietnamese

VIET NAM COURIER

A Horrible Czime

(Continued from page 1)

military pressure" and mevi-

tably, such a policy leads

Foreign Ministry in its Nov.

acre of Son My was but

abominable crimes perpetrat-

to have ampler evidence of

the US and its stroves in

South Viet Nam since he

came into power, there will

be no difficulty in getting it.

raised an outery and voiced

inslignation over the "Green

Berets" affair which the Nixon

administration had tried to

whitewash with a drawn ont investigation designed to

minimise its unsayouriness

The brutal treatment and

torturing of 1,400 female political prisoners at Thu

Inc jail and the murder of

a number of them are further

proofs. The report from the "US Study Team on Religious

and Political Freedom in Viet Nam" has thrown some

fight on this case and on

many other crimes being

committed in South Viet

Nam under the umbrella

protection of Nixon's ambas

sador and generals. The Kong H'Ring, Ba Lang Ån, Dong Tam... affairs can also

be mentioned if Nixon so

THE US war of aggression

tor no more Son My to

happen. It Nixon refuses to

end it, then the Victnamese people, supported by peace and justice lovers round the

and justice lovers round the world, will fight on to force

Do Da, our of the survivors of the Son My massacre.

shoring his two-linger-missing hand

in South Viet Nam must be brought to an end

Public oninion had recently

24 statement,

the Saigon Defence Ministry on Nov. 22 published a com-munique shamel-saly con-tending that reports and pho-tographs from Western news to Son My-type horrors. As pointed out by the DRVN regencies were "completely inaccurate." IFP sarcastically commented, "This investigators had to means investigators had to go to Quang Ngai province, carry out their inquiry and ed by the US aggressors and their lackeys in South Viet Nam." If Nixon wants return to Saigon to prepare a report, all in a record a report, all in a record time." While their top dogs were telling such lies, Ton That Khien, puppet chief of Onang Ngai province, admirted that last year, the inhab-trants denounced "a US intentity unit for having deliberately killed non civilians in Truong An village, Son

For their part, US ruless at tirst made vague statements, saying they would make no." further comment" and they did not have "sufficient information", while Bunker and Mirans even had the cheek, in state that the cheek to state the check to state that "the US government does not condone atrocities." Grim facts, however, have given them the lie. On Nov. 21, the US Army bepartment acknowledged that Lieutenant William Cailey alone had amurdered 100 South Vietnam-ese at Son My in March last year Washington has plan-ned to take legal action against him. By so doing it ntends to make a scapegoal of a low-ranking officer, giv-ing the Son My affair as an individual act of his. Unfortonately there is ample ordinagues had staughtered people on order. The Chr-rago Sun Lin es quoted in Nov. 23. Charles A West; 23, who was then a serg and and who took part in the Son My mass mapler as saying that the order to carry it out had come from the division

UNDER fire at home and abruad, on Verabrusad, on Nov. 26
Nixon made public a
White Huase statement on
the Son My wholesale
murder. He hypogritically condemned "alleged "mass-acre of a number of South Victnamese civilians by a US army officer, regarding it as "a direct violation of I S military policy" to be dealt with according to the strict rules of military justice". On the other hand the statement said this Nixon took office and that the present Defence Secre-tary had known nothing about

Nixon is attempting to shrug off his responsibility, but to no avail. Everybody still remembers that in early April this year Nixon, as the new White House boss declared, 'I have not ordered and do not intend to order a reduction in our activities (New York Times, Apri 13, 1960). He and his Delener cretary Melvin Laird have been carrying on Johnson's old policy of "exerting maximum

Two Years after the Second Session of the Bertrand Russell International War Crimes Tribunal (Nov. 20, 1967)

THE DOSSIER OF US WAR CRIMES GROWS EVER THICKER

EDITOR'S NOTE. We reprint below, in a slightly abridged jorn and with sub-fineds addied by u. a stelement of the Commission for breesti-eation of the I'S imperialists' War Crimes in Vet Nam on the occasion of the second anniversary of the second session of the Bertrand Russell International War Grimes Tribunal.



GIs of Pirst Air Mobile Division setting fire to dwelling houses seur Tam Ky (Quane Nam province) in October 1967

T WO years ago, after the Stockholm judgment (Sweden, May 1967) on (Swetten, May 1997) on the crime of aggression com-mitted by the US against the Viet Nam people, the Ber-trand Russell International Tribunal in its second session in Roskilde (Denmark) con-demard the US imperialist aggressors for having, in de-fiance of all laws on warfare, used and experimented in Viet Nam prohibited weap-ons against civilians, for having committed the crime against humanity and the against humanity and the

Viet Nam people. In the same session, the Tribunal also came to the conclusion that the US had committed the crime of aggression against Laos (after having concluded in its first session on the US crime of aggression against the Kingdom of Cambodia).

However, during the past years, disregarding public opinion in the world and in America itself, the US ruling circles before and the Nixon government at present, after to months in power, have been stepping up and prolonging the criminal war of aggression in Viet Nam.

1-ALL NIXON'S PLOTS ARE SIMPLY AIMED AT PROLONGING THE WAR

A searly April this year, Nixon declared: "P not intend to order a reducnot intend to order a reduc-tion in our activities "Thear York Times, April 14, 1009. Presidential press secretary Ronald Ziegler specified that "the White House says the US has no plan to reduce its military operations in South Viet Nam." Such statements laid bare 1'S intentary successes and secure a "position of strength to perotiate from, Indeed, in a press conference held by the White House on April 18, 1909, Nixon cynically showed his cloven hoot: " If we are to have a negotiating posi-

it must be a position in which we can negotiate from strength." More than a month after, on May 25, 4460, US Defence Secretary Melvin Laird, in an interview with an 4P correspondent, stated: "It has always been our goal to keep the maximum pressure on the numb." mum pressure on the enemy Nixon's November a speech once more revealed the utterly obdurate position of the US government with regard to the Viet Nam problem. From his address it is clear that the US President would pursue his search for peace... through continued implementation of this plan for Vietnamization of the the complete withdrawal butil ! their replacement by South Vietnamese forces about the bush that "this withdrawal will be made from strength", with a conditions generally known as absolutely unacceptable This stubborn attitude caused Mrs. Chisholm to indig-nantly voice her censure before the House on October 14, toba. As she made it out, the American people are tightly fastened to this war by obdurate and presumptu-ous leaders who dare not avow their faults. The war the is not a just war. The troop cutback is mere token The "Vietnamization" is a swin-dle. And all the plots are simply aimed at prolonging the war, she added (after Congressional Record - Octoher (4)

tion at the Paris peace talks.

must be a position in

(To be quetround)

VIET NAM COURIER

THE Women's Committee Mrs Mot sitting on the edge for Liberation of Son of a shelter, and called to My village, Son Tinh her: the old woman had district, Quang Ngai prov-reviered a bullet in the forence (South Vert Nam), has head and had died. Little just denounced the massacre just denounced the massacre of 502 people, most of them women and children, per-petrated by US troops on March 16.

The unheard-of savagery and magnitude of the mas-sacre were denounced in a letter sent to the PLAF fighters calling on them to exact vengeance. The letter gave the following details:

"At 6.30 n,m. on March 16, 1968, all the enemy batteries installed around Son My started pounding Son My started postnating the village for more than half an hour. The eleven choppers came in, straining the locality and landing American troops whose sau-guinary intention was visible on their faces. They shot at all that came in sight; wen, women, children, elderly people, plants and animals, and destroyed everything; erops, fruit-trees, houses,...

"The inhabitants who were going about their work,

Lieu also found the inert bod of Mrs Mink, her head lean ing against the shelter wall her eyes staring. She ran towards Mrs Ngan; that pregnant woman died after had been raped by the GIs. Her four children were also killed on the edge of their shelter Then Lieu rushed to Mrs Vo Thi Mai who had just had her baby: she was dead, and her child in on

agitated state by her. "Lien rushed from place "Len rushed from place to place, shouting at the top of her voice, but got no reply; she only saw dead bodies and burning huts. Never will she lorget such horrible scenes. 'In Lang hamlet, at the foot of Hon l'oi hill, the US

aggressors committed mon " After raping to death Mrs

Sam, a sexagenarian, the augressors made a deep slash in her body with a bayonet. Mrs Lien who hid in a in May 1968:

SON MY MOTHERS CALL FOR VFNGEANCE

(Reprinted from Fiet Nam Courier No 166.f May 27, 1968)

etting off for market or for tisking, had hardly time to risk to safely when the GIs rine and fell on them.

"To The Phu, mother of a 12-month-old buby, was shot dead. She had only time to say to Tuyet, a 12 year-old girl, 'Tell my husband that girl, Tell my husband that my savings are hidden under the door step and he should take good exerce of our child. The baby which tried to such at its unther's breast, cried who it jound only blood rusteed of milk. The Yankeet got angry and shouled Vitel Cong. Viel Cong. who keeped, strane on mether and heave and set if ire to it. baby and sel fire to it.

"Other GIs pulled Mui and Mot out of their treuch, beat them, three them info up with a mine: the two comes and four children of theirs were killed.

" fu another shelter, Mrs trink and a child were found dead, their bodies end into hilves and horribly mained by a miss explosion. Inc., a lad, tried to escap, but was killed at the entrance of his

" Little Lien took rejuge in tenth with her going to parent. When her grand-wa-as killed, she wiged her granded to more to another shelter but received no an-Art Mar and Mrs This, two blind women, but found then hilled together with eight other people.

"In another house, she say

hilled. Her body was found 4

"Mui, 14, was raped and shut in her hut, The GIs set fire to it, guarded the door and pushed buch the poor little girl who tried to run from the fire.

"Phung Thi Ly, a young mather of four, received a burst of machine-gan shats. She said to her wother, "I'm going to die. Take care of my two children who are in the shelter. Mustering her strength, she shouted, 'Down with US imperialism' 'before breathing her last, lying on her back, fist closed and ling-ging two of, her children who slied of wands on their Levasts.

" Worse still, the aggressors threw over one hundred womduces old people into a canal dug in front of Mr Nhieu's house and unurdered them with machine-gun fire and hand grenades. The victims corpses were disfigured beyond identification and a common grave had subsequently to be dug by the survivors for them

The letter concluded:

" In one day only, 302 people including over 170 children arra massacrol, too houses destroyed and over 870 hadd of cattle killed

"Our coastal village so given with cocount palms, bandwas and willows is non-

SON MY **SURVIVORS** SPEAK OUT

HERE are some excerpts from a letter signed by Pham Thyo, to, Mme Pham Thi Tro. 35, Miss Nguyen Thi Hoa, 18, Phan Thi Mon, a 15 year-old girl, of Khe Thuan hamlet, Son My village, survivors of the Son My massacre and released by Giai Phong Press Agency

"The time: 0 a.m., the day, March 10, 1068.

"The people in our village were preparing for a busy day. Suddenly, US artillery from the Ram Mount, the Quang Ngai military sector pounded the village with violence. After this, dozens of US helicopters heavily loaded with Gly arrived. The GIs got out of the helicopters and divided themselves into three groups respectively for three jobs - to burn houses and destroy people's property; to arrest the inhabitants; and to cut down trees, destroy orchards and kill the cattle ...

The GIs attacked one house after another, one shelter after another, with tear grenades, dynamite and gun fire, killing many people inside. Other people were marched off. Some were shot dead just while the column and moved down hundreds was moving. The others were of cattle... herded on the bank of a canal Over 100 people, mostly aged people, women and children were cut down with

machine-gun, or mortar fire by Lo Ama, 64, Aguven The victims tell down one The Tv. 33, I mong Han, 38, upon another. The few of In Can Lou, 10, and In This us survived the massacre. because we were protected (Son M) village: It said by the corpses above us

"We were also eye-witness airraid shelters with tear of other crimes. Mr Truong Tho, 72 years old, was say agely beaten up. His lower jaw with his beard was knocked off. He afterwards was thrown into a well, and Inished with grenades and sub-machinegun fire Little Do Thi Nguyet, 12 years old, in the shelters of Mr Lo. 7 was raped and bayoneted to Binh Lien position and the death. Phan Thi Mur. 15 the rest in the shifter. years old, was raped and -locked up in a barn which

was set on tire. "Within one hour, I's troops slaughtered 380 people in Khe Thuan hamlet including 67 aged people and 170 children from one to 15 years of age. The rest were women, two of them far on in their time.

"12 families were exterminated. All the seven members of M: Le Ly's family including four children, the youngest barely 4 years old, were massacred In one case, the raiders killed a whole family save a baby. The US troops also burned hundreds of houses.

Press Igency was signed many lishing boats.

Lien, 15 at Ms In hamlet

The enemy attacked grenades, mines and submachinegum tire Almust all the people hiding there were killed They were old people, women and children Some trying to run away were shot d ad immediately like the case of the 15 people cut down at the entrane

25 Mine Vo Thi May, 38. who had met given bartly to a baby per hours earlier, was raped and killed. She left behind the baby and three other children

Mme Vo Thi Phu. 10. who was feeding her baby, was shot dead, so was the baby. Both of them were then set fire to. Mme Kheo. 6s, was killed right at the entrance to her shelter. He body was thrown into the fire that the GIs but kindled at her house.

"During the massacre 87 people in our hamfet were killed, a others wounded. Among the dead were o old people, 55 children from 1 to 15 years of age and one expectant mother. NOTHER letter also The enemy also burned A released by Giai Phong bundreds of houses, and



VIET NAM COURIER

WARM GREETINGS TO THE ALBANIAN PEOPLE

THE Victnamese people have observed with due solemnity the 25th anof the People's Republic of

Albania (Nov. 29, 1969)

On Nov. 28 Ton Duc
Thang, President of the
DRVN, Le Duan, First Secretary of the CC of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, Truong President of landing Committee of the National Assembly. Pham Von Dong, Prime Minister, sent to the Albam an Party and State leaders warm congratulatory me

On Nov. 27, in the evening, the CC of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front and the DRVN Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries held in Hanoi an impressive commemorative ceremony to mark this histor nian people Vice Premier Nguyen Day Trinh, mem-Nguyen Day Trinh, mem-ber' of the Political Bureau of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and DRVN Foreign, Muister, delivered the opening speech in which he oraised in classing terms the great achievements re-corded by the Albanian people in socialist construction

and national defence Then Nguyen Khanh Toan alternate member of the Ct of the Viet Nam Worker-Party, Chairman of the State outlined the revolutionary struggle of the Albanian people and the splendid suc-crosses they have scored in the industrial, agricultural, cultural and social field during the past twenty five

Under the leadership of the Albanian Communist Party (now the Albanian Party of Labour, headed by respected Comrade Enver Hodja," Nguyen Toan said, "The Khanh "The Albanian people, with their tradition of indomitable spirit and fervid patriotism, have defied all fliculties and privations in their heroic struggle the German and Italian cists and accomplished glorious feats. They have liberated Albania, set up the people's power, ushering in a new era in their national history, and set a brilliant example of contage and stamina to all peoples lighting for national

Nguyen Khanh Toan then thanked the Albanian Party of Labour, Government and people for their valuable support and assistance to the Vietnamese people's resist-ance against US aggression and socialist construction.

On this occasion, a display of photos and talks on Albania were organized in Hanoi Viet Nam Radio and the Hanoi press gave prom-mence to commentaries on

DRVN GOVERNMENT Flays US Bombing of Cambodian Territory

issued on Nov. 25 the following statement condemning the US imperialists' recent bombing of Cambodian territory

ON Nov. 16 and 17, 1969, US planes, including B.52s and artillery, many times bombarded borsts, Dakdam townlet, Bucherek village and Senmo rorom route in Mondolkiri province, inflicting many casualties including Khmer officers, soldiers and civilians, and beavy damage on military equipment buildings. With parti buildings. With particular dastardliness US planes even strafed Cambodian ambulances, preventing the evac-

In a strong protest, Sain-Sihanouk pointed out that those unprecedented aggressive acts of American armed forces against Cambodia brought out the hypocrisy

The DRUN Government of the US administration's professions of peace made at a time when US forces savagely attacked a country whose only crime was refus-al to submit to US dom-

> The Vietnamese people and the DRVN Government are deeply shocked at the losses of life and property caused by the US to the darity with the fraternal Khmer people in the struggle against the common enemy the US imperialist aggres

The Vietnamese people and the DRVN Government severely condemn the crimi-nal aggressive acts of the nal aggressive acts of the US against the Kingdom of Cambodia. The DRVN Got ernment fully supports the just position and legitimate demand of the Kingdom of Cambodia as expounded in the note of November 19, 1969 of the Cambodian

Foreign Ministry to the US Government. The US must stop forthwith all its crim inal acts against the King-dom of Cambodia, and strictly respect the indeendence, sovereignty, peace, outrality and territorial neutrality and integrity of the Kingdom of

The Vietnamese people are Chinese peoples, the Govern-ments and people of the peace- and justice loving countries in the world will warmly respond to the press-ing appeal of November 22, of Sanulech Head of foog of Sanslech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk, and will resolutely demand that the US stop its exter-mination war against the Indo-Chinese peoples including the Klimer people

leadership of Sandech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk, the just struggle of the Khmer people will surely be crowned with glorious vic-

The "Fuztive Waz" in Laos

THE US has been con-The US has been con-ducting a "Incirce war in Lans. As its scope is expanding day by day, its "incircess" has become increasingly apparent. US intervention, then aggression. in Laus which began many years ago, has escalated in brutality in proportion to US failures in South Viet Nam. The US has been interfering in Laos and also in Thailand with a view defence line along the Mekong river, for the defence of US imperialist building a strategi in South-East Asia

US activity in Laus has caused justified concern among public opinion right in the United States. This has been borne out by the recent congressional debates

A "NEW VIET NAM" IN THE MAKING

CORRESPONDENT of Time magazine in Laos only to come to Vientiane to sense immediately Amer-

the telephone directory of the US Embassy is as thick as that of the whole of Laos. On a per capita been bigger than to any other country in the world: over 250 million dollars per year for a country with less than a 3 million population. The military staff at the US embassy numbers only 70, but an extensive network of US military radvisers and personnel is blanketing all the military and civilian apparatuses of the Vientiane administration, totalling 12.000 men ften times the size of the Harkins Command that directed the special war " Viet Nam formerly). American military advisers and personnel are taking charge of the officering, training, equipping and transportation of the entire military force known as "Royal Army" (rightist army) in Laos. US tactical advisers are assigned down to hattalion level in this army.

Apart from assisting the "Royal Army" the US has also been supporting a force of pirates recruit-

ed from among the Meo ethnic group headed by a general of the Vientiane army named Vang Pao and has made of it a "special force" which the US hap-tized "clandestine army" and on which it counts as a key strategic force to oppose Laos' revolution. The US "Agency for Interprimarily to transport food and military equipment to this "claudestine army". Two chartered air companies - Air America and Continental Air Service-staffer by nearly 200 American civilians, in addition to a civilians, in addition to a much larger number of Lactions, Thais and Filipinos under the control of the CIA, are also made available exclusively to cater for all the needs of the so-called "tactical support" to the same "army". General Vang Pao has not been stinted in praise :" More than any one else, not excluding the Prime Minister (Phouma), Vang Pao is the hope of the US, the only man capable of stabilizing

the military and political situation in Lags" (Interna-

ual Herald Tribune October 27, 1969). Spoiled by their US masters, the Meo buildits have behaved more and more arrogantly and have become thirsty bands of robbers with a long record of crimes. They are given carte blan-che to "burn all and kill all", even old-aged people and children The territory of Thailand

has been utilized by the US in its aggression against Laos. Apart from six major military complexes in Thai-land which it has been using as take-off bases for air raids on Laos, the US has also built a system of strategic roads linking Thailand to Laos, with the specific aim of transporting US arms and war materials to Luos The presence of Thai combat troops in Laos is no longer a secret. At present, about 5,000 Thai troops are together with the Vientiane army conducting illegal en-croaching attacks against the liberated zone of Laos, on US orders

Since 1964, thousands of US aircraft have been openly bombing and strafing area under the control of the

Laotian Patriotic Front. The level of strikes has increased manifold over the t years. On an average sorties daily. B52 bombers, in particular, at times fly 35 sorties per day, dropping 980 tons of bombs, Newsapers in the US and many Vestern news agencies have thenselves recognized that the intensity of US bombing in Laos has exceeded that against North Viet Nam in the past (AFP, June 13, 1969).

Since early toke the US and its stooges have been launching repeated operations against the liberated zone in Laos, making deep thrusts into areas lying far beyond the cease-fire line defined by the 1962 Geneva Agreement on Laos: In January 1969 they nibbled at the Muong Pathi area (Sam Neua province); in April 1960 they pushed to Phu Khe and Xieng Khoang town (Xieng Khoang province); and quite recently they launched long - term Plain of Jars (Northern Laps) Laos In these encroachments

(Continued page 7)

THE "FURTIVE WAR"... DRVN COVERNMENT RECOGNIZES

ed by Prince Souphanouve

ever more substantial success

ses. From November 1968 to

September 1969 alone, the patriotic armed forces and

people of Laos put out of

and shot down 300 US planes, bringing the total of US planes lout in Laos since May 1964 to 1,170. They have liberated hundreds of thousand of people from the

enemy's grip, adding glorious pages to national history with remarkable feats in Pathi

January 1969), Na Khang (March 1969), Xieng Khoang (May 1969), Muong Sui (June 1969), Tha Lat (July 1969), At the Plain of Jars and Khang Khay in October,

the enemy came under heavy

fire, often five or six times per day. On one

occasion, a squad of the Laotian People's Liberation

Army put to rout an

adverse company (Ban Hang battle, October 18, 1969). At the Western Plain of Jars

battlefront, more than 300

enemy troops have been wiped out, including some units of the bandit chieftain

units of the bands chieftain Vang Pao completely knocked out or heavily decimated, which accordingly had to pull bank to the rear to nurse their wounds.

The Lactian question is in

essence one of US interven-tion and aggression. If a correct solution to it is to be reached, the US government must and its war of aggression against Laos, and scrupulously re-pect and implement the 1052 Geneva Agreement in Laos and let Laottan atfairs be

settled by Lautians among themselves on the basis of the Geneva Agreement on Laos and the reality of

Laos and the reality of the Laotian situation. First and foremost, the US and

its puppets must put an immediate halt to the aerial

bombardments and the ground attacks by mercenary troops against the liberated

zone of the patriotic forces under the control of the Laotian Patriotic Front.

restore peace in Laos. It is also the way for the US to avoid another failure like

the one it has experienced

That is the only way

tion 17,000 enemy troops

many socialist countries and other countries and the press

in many parts of the world have made it clear that the

present tension is Laos has been caused by the United States. Many US senators

like McGovern and Mans field have warned the Nixon administration that it might

the US assumed the role of planner and commander of each operation. Two chemical sprayings on areas in Muong Phin, Phou Bout and Phou the civilian population and crops were also directly com-manded by the US. Meanwhile, the Vientiane administration headed by Mr.

have sown the seeds for another Viet Nam in South-East Asia and US involve-Phouma is growing increas-ingly dependent on the US. It is living on US dollars and is placed under the absoment in Laos has reached alarming proportions. On October 30, 1969, Foreign Minister Andrei Gro domains. It has really be-come an instrument for US neo-colonialism in Laos. The myko of the Soviet Union a co-chairman of the 1962 Geneva Conference on Laos, area under the control of the said in a statement: "The Soviet Union, a co-chairman of the 1962 Geneva Conferntiane administration is nothing less than a US neocolony. People have got wea-ry of the same calumnics and of the 1962 Geneva Confer-ence on Laos, expresses deep concern over the alarming situation in Laos engendered by the ever expanding US intervention in the internal affairs of Laos and the par-ticipation of US armed forverbal attacks uttered by sociates in conjunction with the US propaganda machine against the Laotian Patriotic ces in the fighting on Laotian territory... The expansion of the war in Laos along with continued US arined interven-tion in South Viet Nam has Laotian Patriotic Neutralists and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vist Nam. Public opinion has also got angry at the continued encirclement of the Repre-sentation of the LPF in further strained the situation further strained the situation and put more obstacles on the path to a political so-lution to the Viet Nam pro-Vientiane and the open prolem and the restoration of as the unwarranted mass ar-rests of staff members of the peace in the Indochinese peninsula. Such behaviour of the US is not only unreal-istic; it is also dangerous." DRVN Embassy in Laos in lugust 1969. The "White " White SO LONG AS US AGGRESSION CONTINUES, THE LAOTIAN PEOPLE WILL FIGHT ON published abroad to justify the US imperialists' aggres-sive policy and which advanced the ridiculous contention that the stepped-up air activity of the US in Laos S a people cherishing peace and neutrality, a peace and neutrality in independence and freedom, the Laotian people cannot sit with folded arms designed to "defend was designed to "defend the Lactian population" has only added a new stain to the already controversial reputation of Mr Phouma. face of the brutal war aggression unleashed by He hasbeen taking great pains to prove that "there is no US soldiers on Laotian ter-ritory" (AP, October 22, US imperialism. In order to defend our right to live and

that Americans are fighting and dying in Laos is just a falsification of truth (AP-Otocher 20, 1969). INTOLERABLE US

a). Meanwhile, US senator

Symington and none other

has declared that to deny

N Laos as well as in Viet Nam, the higher the US imperialists escalate the war and the more crimes they pile up, the stronger condem nation they incur from progressive public opinion in the world. The governments of

> mands of the Lananese peoole and world public opinion, and to use Okinawa as a hase of first importance for the aggressive war against Viet Nam. The present attitude of the Sato administra-

We are aware that there is much room for improvement in the wording o our paper. We apologis for this shortcoming am highly appreciate all your suggestions as they will help us to serve you more efficiently in julure.

THE GOVERNMENT OF ed by Prince Souphanouvong with the symplathy and support from the socialist countries and the whole progressive mankind, the Laotian people have been dealing stunning blows at the aggressors and winning THE DR OF SOMALI

Democratic Republic

DRVN Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy the DRVN Government's a message to Arted Ghalib, Foreign Minister of the Democratic of Republic of Somali.

D.R.V.N. Foreign Ministry...

be stonged and the US and satellite troops must be totally withdrawn from South Viet Nam.

ON Nov. 24, 1969 the spokesman of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the RSVN also made public a statement on the Son My massacre and called on the peace and justice-living countries, demothe peace- and justice-toring commerce, demo-cratic international organisations and the world's peoples, including the American people, "to strongly condemn the US aggressors and take effective measures to check their criminal hands,"

THE VIETNAMESE CINEMA...

(Continued from base 31

ment which extols an

anonymous heroic collecti-vity, that of the "Dan Cong" or voluntary army

carriers, of all ages and both sexes, all ordinary, but most courageous people as can be met everywhere

The films made by Liber-

ation Studies have exerted

civilians alike) as they greatly stimulate them in the resistance against the aggressors and their hench-

film - fans all over country (PLAF fighters

Nam Bo.

resistance to the US war of the Fire Line is a new achievedestruction, we could give 446,000 performances (whe-ther in the houses, underground shelters or in the jungle) for an attendance totalling 253.5 million. In the first six months of this year, the aggregate number was 41 million. Thus in 41 million. The Viet Nam. inhabitant goes to the cin-

The Victnamese public de not content themselves with film shows; they also discuss films to draw lessons from them and send suggestions to the producers.

and revolutionary spirit. Many South Vietnamese film

titles "Valiant anti-US Fighters" or "Valiant anti-US Armoured Vehicles Fighters". Many documentaries have leen shot at the coat of their blood. The Heroic South, Go Quao Victory, Cn. Chi Gurrillea, Tay Nisah Victory, Our Riec out Department of the Children of the Child

are of a realistic and pene-trating character which offer

you living pictures (with most varied pecularities) of heroes and heroic collectivi-

ties in various areas of South Viet Nam. Toward

have received the "Valiant anti-US

They depict characters of N South Viet Nam, our film workers displayed great heroism, of great optimism but, also of great modesty, and hence carry great conviction with foreign a great activity right from the beginning of the last resistance war (against the French colonialists). spectators, those who stannelly support our strug-gle against the American In the present struggle against the American agimperialists. gressors, they are showing an even greater patriotism

It was therefore not an accident that at the two biggest international film festivals held in Moscow, Cu Chi Guerillas and Toward the Fire Line were awarded the highest prizes.

THE Viet Nam Workers' Party line on literature and arts and the sol licitude of President Ho Chi Minh in his lifetime and of the Party Central Committee for the branch have been the decisive factors contributing to the maturity and combativeness of of youth and life

On Sato's Trip to Washington

our existence as human

beings, we Laotians, endowed with a traditional indomita-ble spirit, are resolved to

stand on and resist the US ag-

gressors to save the country."
The LPF pronouncement
made public on the occasion

of the 6th anniversary of the 1962 Geneva Agreement

on Laos has instilled strong resolve in every Laotian patriots. If the US imperial-

ists recklessly expand their aggressive war in Laos, still more bitter failures are

in store for them.
Under the clearsighted

leadership of the LPF head-

(Continued from bace 2)

tion obviously is one of

complicity in the US military

occupation of South Viet

Nam, maintain the stooge

puppet administration with

trip to the USA in November 1967. Sato openly supported the US Viet Nam policy. The Japanese administration has offered Japan as a logistical and operational base for the US aggressive war in Viet Nam It is to be stressed that while paying lip service to the Okinawa issue. the US and Japan actually continue to slight the de a view to achieving the Nhan Dan (The People) Nov. 22, 1969

TO THE READER



consillar of the Hot Clong In province; have downed a chopper with ten ballets

Military Operations

- 3,280 Enemy Casualties in Bu Prang Duc Lap Sector, Northeast of Saigon in 25 Days.
- 500 Adverse Troops Wiped Out in a Week around Bu Dop.
- In a Small Sector of My Tho Province, Mekong Delta, 620 Puppet Soldiers Knocked Out in 4 Days.

SINCE the third week bave a brevel, import Northwast anal Southwest of Saigon, Gutt Phong Pres Agency reported

SORTHEAST OF SAIGON

PLAF pressure dicreas PLAF seet around
"Special Forces camp at Bu Prang.
178 km morth-mortheast of Sa-From Nov 17 to F artiflery posigon, re-PLAF artiflery the camp live times, setting time a final diquit, as to be on fire a fuel diquit, 15 barracks, disabling 50 ad-verse troops and downing 4

On In Nov. 2 Bu Prang. Battalion of the Prang, Battalion z, pupper Regiment 47, hard hit, lost 120 men, From Nov. 2t to 23, two battalions of pupper Regiment 53 suffered no casualties and had-5 beavy guns and mortars destroyed and 17 helicopters downed in 4 days.

Meanwhile, the PLAF hammered at the enemy in Due - Lap region, 37 km northeast of Bu Prang. In total, in the Bu Prang - Due Lap sector, between October 28 and November 23, PLAF-men put out of action 3,280 enemy men, wiped out or bally mauled a battalion or bally mailed a battalion group, 3 regimental CPs and 5 lattalions, wretlest 80 military trucks and 25 guns and mortars, downed 80 mortars, downed So seized 200 Grearms includ-ing o 105 mm and 155 mm camons. Fighting is going on.

opt lens southwest of Bu 98 km southwest of Itin Prang, the particle forces were very active in Bu Dop-region, 140 km north-merth cast of Sargon. From Nov. 14 to 20, they inflicted gon casualties on the enemy, chiefly on the GIs of the front for distressed in mile. First Cay, destroyed 41 infl-tary vehicles, mostly armourcars, and grounded o

At Com Xe, tokm north-northwest of Saigon, a chop-pers were downed and a toll of Solenemy troops was exactengagements on ed in two en Nov. in and 18

SOUTHWEST OF SAIGON

ON the left bank of the Mekong, the PLAF launched from Nov. 17 fameled from Nov. 17
to 20 violent attacks in My
The province: Cal Lay and
Cai Be subsector CPs (26 km
and 88 km southwest of
Saigon) and the military posts along Highway No.4 (Saigon to the Mekong Delta) were bombarded, 210 adverse were bombarded, 210 adverse soldiers, n. military vehicles and 4 heavy gams put out of action. On Nev. 18, 4 bat-falions of pupper Infanty Divisor 7 and regional forces badly battered near Cai Lay sustained the loss of one battalion of regular troops, goo dead and 190 firearms and 50 men taken prisoner.

OTHER SECTORS

In the Western High Pla reaux, on Nov. 16, 18 and 20, many motorized columns intercepted on Road No. 19 between Pleiku and An Khe wiped out had 45 vehicles and adverse soldiers wiped and a chopper downed

North of the High Pla-teaux, the CP of puppet Regi-ment 42 at Tan Cash, 39 km ment 12 at Tan Canb, 39 km north-northwest of Kontam was bombarded ten times between Nov.21 and 23, and an encampment of US Infantry Division 4, 30 km northwest of Pleike, storm-ed: 14 military vehicles and 4 heavy gons knocked out of action.

Western agencies reported that between Nov.23 and 27 the PLAF remained very active and inflicted heavy punishment on the US and puppet troops:

Shelling bion Hos air base, and 5 US artillery positions near Bs Dop and Bu Prang camp (morning of Nov.25) and Due Lap sub-sector CP (Nov. 27).—

— Ground assaults on ele-ments of US Infantry Division 4 near Fleiku (Nov. 23 and 24), on an armoured column of 300 vehicles of the First Cav. vehicles of the First Cav.

near Sasp Be and on a Indiator

Division 18 near Xuee Lee

on Nov.22. The latter unit
was whittled down while

enemy aircraft coming to

rescue it mistakenly hit at

the survivors who took it

casualties including a battal
non commander and Amade on commander and

main on a unit of US Ar-moured Regiment it in Tay morrer regiment in Tay Mish province on Nov. 20, destroying many dozen vehi-cles including Ske idea tank-and fully leaded trucks and causing serious lesses to the enem)

A FIGHTER'S RECOLLECTION

HO CHI MINH, Your Name Inspires Them with Awe!

W E fell into the hands, of the enemy. They used most atrocious Linds of serture to bring us to our knees. They ordered us to salute the "three-stripe ! flag (1). As me said "no" with a grin, they pounced ирон из, даге их а good hiding and penned us up in a dark cell without giving us any food nor allowing us to wach

All of 'us, some wanys, shared a small room filled with an offensive stench and received a sound beating every few hours. Suddenly a shrill roice rose among us?

" Ho Chi Minh, you appear like a twinkling stor and relieve the people's sufferings, " : 1)

The song was taken up by other wannen and spread to nearby wards. There, if were song by gien and interspersed with " Down with terror !". "Donn with repression of montey!" shouts.

The more we hang, the more the image of Uncle Ho became vivid in our minds as if he were there witnessing our facing up to the enemy, The song gave us additional strength. Though manhandled and with arms and teeth broken and dishevelled hair caked with blood, we stood the trial stoicully, while our frenziedly torturers were hurling insults at and swooping on us to beat us roaring like beasts. Firm as blocks of steel, we arm on chanting ;

" Long live Ho Chi Minh, Liberator of the people!"

These words instilled in more confidence and me tooked straight in their faces, scanning each lim with pride thur toeturers heats retriat and canished as soon as they reached the door of the cell.

A short pudgy officer threateved us: " I'll make you sine tomorrow, if you don't, you'll

The next morning, they came and draw us out in the courtyard, Standing astride mar a, flag pole, the officer shouted: "Sing in praise of President Ngo1" (3)

Silence. He repeated his words and signalled in with a winh other thugs with clubs. All of a sudden, Sister Muol broke off the ranks and came up to him. She rolled up her left sleeve, letting bare three words: "Ho Chi Minh" tatoned on her arm.

A l'ietnamese woman uever goes in for tatoning, but Sixter Muoi had spent many noons marking her arm in order, she said, " to keep Unch Ho near me in lieu of his picture."

afficer ermabled. astonished by such boldness. In a lim but firm voice the gave a clear-cut reply : " If'r don't know how to sing it."

" Why ! " asked the cuttran. " I think you know it very well. Have you been torturen; us these last jour or five years for something else : " she soul Then she raised her left arm showing how the tatou.

He yanked out a knife, grashed her arm and threatened " I'll remove it."

She swoted contemptionely and said : " I hope you enery ant your threat, you who have zut the firsh of so many people awong us. But if your take off the inscription I'll make another here!" and she bounted her finger to her chest.

The officer let go her arm and strolled away informed

That afternoon, she punctured on her right arm another inscrition: " Keep up our dignely as recolutionaries !!

The courageous and simple deed of Sister Mnor - au ordinary aoman of South I'nt Nam - has been commented on admiringly by coryone.

(t) Flag of the Sargon administration

(a) In a song glorifying President Ho Chi Minh by Lon Hun Phuor

31 The story occurred under Ngo Dinh Diem's régime.